

Bridgeport Evening Farmer

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BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN OF THREE STATES CALLED OUT BY WILSON FOR BORDER DUTY

EXPLOSION IN POWDER MILL KILLS SCORES

Paterson, N. J., May 9—Three buildings of the Atlas Powder Co. at Lake Hopatcong, north of here, were blown up at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

First advices are that between 50 and 400 employees were killed. This could not be confirmed.

The buildings were stored with dynamite. The explosion shook Jersey towns within a radius of 25 miles.

GYMREIC UNARMED, COMPANY AVERS: 5 OF CREW DEAD

Officials Say Torpedoed Liner Was in Merchant Service on Peaceful Mission—Consul Frost Reports Some of Crew Killed—Vessel Goes Down Few Hours After Attack—No Warning Given, is Report.

New York, May 9—Denial was made today at the offices of the White Star line that the torpedoed liner Cymric was in the service of the British admiralty as indicated in the despatches of Consul Frost to the state department. "Since December, 1914," read a statement issued by the line, "the Cymric has been regularly employed in the New York-Liverpool service of the White Star line and operated solely on account of her owners. She carried no guns and was simply an ordinary merchant steamer carrying cargo between New York and Liverpool."

Frost Reports Five Killed

Washington, May 9—In reporting the torpedoing of the White Star liner Cymric to the state department today, American Consul Frost at Queenstown said the vessel sank at 3 o'clock this morning. Five of her crew of 407 were killed by the explosion, the consul reported.

The Cymric was torpedoed at 4 p. m. Monday, 138 miles west of Fastnet, according to Consul Frost. He said it appeared that the attack was made without warning. The survivors, he reported, will land about noon today at Bantry.

One of the messages sent yesterday by Consul Frost said: "Cymric cleared New York April 23 without passengers. Supposed mixed cargo with horses. On Admiralty service. Torpedo hit engine room, killing five out of crew of 107. Absence of warning inferable. Ship still afloat but provisionally abandoned."

Although the Cymric had no Americans or passengers aboard and was carrying munitions, the state department is interested to know her exact status and whether in her service in the British government she had been diverted of her rights as a peaceful merchant ship. Consul Frost at Queenstown has informed the department he is investigating and his report is being awaited.

Say Crew Was Saved

New York, May 9—A message received at the White Star Line offices here today from the offices in London said the Cymric sank at 3 a. m. This message concluded.

NO AMERICANS IN CREW.

London, May 9—Lloyds reports that the White Star liner Cymric sank at 3 o'clock this morning. All on board were saved.

An earlier cablegram today, the first official word received by the line's officials, here was sent from London last night reading: "Regret to inform you that Cymric torpedoed noon today. Ship believed to be sinking."

Later the line's officials stated that they had confirmed information from sources that the crew had been rescued.

LAKE LINER GOES DOWN; SCORE LOST

Saint Ste. Marie, Mich., May 9—The steamer S. R. Kirby, owned by the Northwestern Transportation Co. of Detroit, was lost off Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, yesterday, during a terrific storm, according to a report received here this forenoon. The steamer carried a crew of 20 men and it is believed they were drowned.

Otto Lindquist, a stoker, was picked up from floating wreckage yesterday afternoon by the steamer Joseph Block. When brought here today Lindquist declared he saw the Kirby sink and, so far as he knows, he was the only survivor.

The Kirby was commanded by Capt. Davis Girdin, Jr., of Detroit.

40,000 WORKERS TO QUIT JOBS IN CLOTHING STRIKE

Rochester, N. Y., May 9—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in bi-annual convention here this morning declared a strike in the Chicago clothing market, affecting 40,000 workers.

Dr. Lambert Named Assistant Surgeon of Naval Militia

Dr. H. B. Lambert of this city, has been nominated for the vacant place of assistant surgeon, Connecticut Naval Militia, by Commander Ebenezer Hill, Jr., and will be examined May 8, by the board of medical examiners appointed by the secretary of the navy.

EX-SOLDIER, UNCLE SHOT TO DEATH, GLORIES IN CRIME, COMMITTED TO AVENGE OUTRAGE ON DEAD MOTHER

ELLIOTT, SLAYER OF COUPLE, DIES IN JAIL, SUICIDE

Found That Thompson Murderer Had Shot Self Through Mouth

BULLET IN BRAIN CAUSES HIS DEATH

End Comes Almost Exactly One Week After He Killed Girl and Father

Brooklyn, Conn., May 9—John Elliott, of Thompson, who was captured last Thursday after a two days' search by a posse who sought him as the murderer of Miss Sybil Pettis and her father, George A. Pettis, of that town on May 2, died today at the Windham county jail. He was being held there, pending action by the grand jury.

After Elliott was arrested in Thompson on Thursday surgeons examined a cranial wound which involved a fracture of the skull. A small portion of the bone had been shattered, and the opinion was held that a bullet had produced the fracture and it had found lodgment in the brain. Elliott's condition had been serious from the time he was locked up after being held for trial by Justice R. H. Chandler, of Thompson, last Thursday.

He died a week, almost to the minute from the time he killed Pettis and his daughter. Elliott made no statement or even remark about his crime from the time he was placed in a cell. Last night the attending surgeon noticed that the man was rapidly failing.

Other surgeons were called and they pried open Elliott's mouth and found that he had shot himself through the mouth, this fact being revealed for the first time and confirming the earlier opinion that a bullet had caused the cranial wound.

Elliott had placed the muzzle of one of his automatic pistols in his mouth and had sent a bullet upward through the head. The missile had gone through the skull outward and not inward. When he was captured Elliott could talk but after that he said practically nothing.

It is believed that an autopsy will be held upon the body to complete the records of the case. It is not yet known whether or not relatives will claim the body.

AT SEA, HE IS IGNORANT THAT WIFE HAS DIED

Ada E. Freed, a resident of New Orleans, La., died yesterday at Westport sanitarium, where she had been removed a week ago suffering from a nervous disorder. Somewhere on the Atlantic, her husband, Albert Freed, to whom she was married a little more than a year ago, is hastening to reach her side, not knowing of her death. The body will be sent to her former home in New Orleans tonight and her husband, as soon as he can be located by wireless or at the dock, will be directed to go to that city instead of continuing his journey to this city.

Mr. Freed is a naval architect in the employ of the government. Soon after their marriage, he and his wife went to Brooklyn, N. Y., to make their home. In March he was ordered to Port au Prince, Haiti. Alone in Brooklyn, far from her southern home and friends, Mrs. Freed began to worry about her absent husband and other affairs. She decided to come to this city to visit Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Doyle, of 985 Grand street, who were distant relatives. She grew worse, however, instead of better, after arrival here, and her mother, Mrs. George M. Stevens, of New Orleans, was notified. She came here to help care for her. It was decided to send her to the Westport sanitarium. There she did not improve and her husband was notified Sunday that she was dying. He immediately started for this country on leave of absence, and his present whereabouts are not known although word is expected from him hourly.

Mrs. Freed was born in New Orleans 3 years ago. Besides her mother, who was at her bedside when she died, and her husband, her father survives her in the southern city.

Angelo Rizzio, Former Cavalryman, Tells Dramatic Tale to Police in Attempt to Justify His Slaying of His Uncle—Sorry He Was Too Small, Seven Years Ago, to Kill Him on the Spot—High School Graduate, Held in Bail of \$5,000, Will Be Charged With Murder in First Degree Tomorrow.

Ten years ago on the sunny slopes of Palermo, on the Mediterranean Sea, Angelo Rizzio, a young man of his brother, Mrs. Michael Rizzio, of Syracuse, N. Y., who with four minor children were visiting their aged grandfather, whose blood was too warm to venture into the cold latitudes of the United States. Four years later Mrs. Rizzio died as the result of the act.

Seven years ago Michael Rizzio, Jr., American born, and a soldier in Uncle Sam's cavalry, defending the borderland of Mexico, visited the home of his father and sitting at the knees of the decrepit grandfather heard the tale of his mother's wrong and the flight of the culprit to America in the Sicilian race through time and has been perpetuated in the "Vendetta."

Today Angelo Rizzio lied dead upon a cot at St. Vincent's hospital from the effects of the self-inflicted wound, Michael Rizzio, aged 21, who awaits trial upon a charge of murder with-out bonds in the county jail.

Glorying in his American birth, his duty as a soldier at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Michael Rizzio in statements made to the police today: "The man who does not fight for his mother is a coward."

Asked why he had killed his own uncle, brother of his father, young Rizzio told the police: "I could not look at him any longer. I thought too much of my mother. He lived seven years too long for I was old enough at the time he violated my mother. I should have killed him on the spot. I would have taken his head right off."

Rizzio, who shot his uncle last night on Sterling street, and then immediately walked into the Second precinct station and started the police by informing them of his act and surrendering to justice, was born in Geneva, N. Y.

He later moved to Syracuse, where his father now resides, and received an education in the high school of that city. He became a machinist and worked in various cities. In 1910 he enlisted in the cavalry and was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he was found to be too young and was released. He returned to Syracuse and came to Bridgeport on his 20th birthday, November 15. He was employed in the Smith's Textile works and later in the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co.

Though he had seen his uncle when in Italy on his first visit with his mother, he had forgotten him and was not aware of his presence in Bridgeport until the day of his arrival when (Continued on Page 2.)

FAY GETS 8 YEARS

Bomb-Plotter Draws Heavy Penalty In U. S. Court—Aides Are Sentenced to Four and Two-Year Terms

New York, May 9—Robert Fay, former lieutenant in the German army, convicted by the federal court yesterday of conspiring to destroy munitions supplies of the allies through bomb contrivances, was today sentenced to serve eight years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Walter Scholes, his brother-in-law, and Paul Daesche, also convicted, were sentenced to serve four years and two years respectively, the court holding that they deserved less punishment than Fay. The three were also fined \$2 each.

THE WEATHER

Fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday fair; moderate west winds.

NO STRIKE NOW LIKELY AT THE BATCHELLER CO.

Assurance That It Is Distinct From Crown Co. Has That Effect

MACHINISTS TO ELECT THEIR AGENT FRIDAY

Stamford Factories Have Taken Work From New York Strikers' Plants

The assurance by Edward Russell, president of both the Crown Corset Co. and the George C. Batcheller Co. that the plants are distinct, has had the effect of preventing an immediate strike in the Batcheller Co., according to union leaders.

"Mr. Russell told us the companies are not allied, despite the fact that he heads both of them," said Organizer John Pierce today.

"We shall take him at his word. However, the union workers in the Batcheller shop will watch the work done there and if any of it is Crown corset work, they will quit. The Crown plant is practically closed now. Only the foremen and forewomen are on the job."

A special meeting of the Cutters' union was held last night and the members, who are employed in all the corset shops of the city, empowered their executive committee to call a strike in sympathy with the Crown girls any time the circumstances seem to warrant. It was voted that an attempt to have Crown work done in the other shops would be considered a cause for strike.

Girls were picketing at the Crown shop today in squads of eight, changing every hour. The factory is virtually idle.

The executive committee of the cutters and the girl workers will meet tonight.

Bowen and Anderson Among Five Candidates For Business Agent

So much interest is being taken in the annual election of business agent for the International Association of Machinists' Local No. 50, that a large hall is being sought for the prospective voters.

Four or five candidates are in the field for the position but the strongest ones are George J. Bowen, who holds the job now, and Frank Anderson. The position of business agent was created about a year ago when the union had scarcely 500 members. Since then it has attained a membership close to 5,000, and the position has become a very important one.

Mr. Bowen did excellent work last summer obtaining better wages and conditions for machinists in this city. Mr. Anderson has a large backing.

He has been active in the labor movement and is recognized as a strong candidate. The union has not yet procured a hall for the election. It will be held Friday night.

Automatic Machine Co. First on List of the Machinists' Local Union

As soon as the business details of the great change caused by the tremendous increase in membership of the Machinists' union here are completed, a campaign will be instituted for shorter hours in the 50 and 55-hour week shops of the city.

Business Agent George Bowen of Local No. 30, said today that the Automatic Machine Co. is the first on the list. A meeting of the workers in that factory will be held tonight at the Machinists' room. The Machine Co. granted the 50-hour week last summer, but the eight hour day is sought by the employees.

The automobile repair workers will also meet tonight at Machinists' hall.

The first factories found in Connecticut to have taken work contracted for by New York garment shops where there are strikes, are in Stamford, Organizer John Pierce of the International Ladies' Garment workers said today.

Agents were sent from the Connecticut headquarters of the New (Continued on Page 2.)

Militia of Arizona, Texas and New Mexico Ordered Out to Strengthen Patrols Along Boundary—All of Remaining Regular Infantry Forces, Except Those on Duty in Alaska and Outside U. S. Borders, Are Rushed to Mexico—Other Guardsmen Will Be Called Out If Necessary, is Implication in Secretary Baker's Statement—Additional Troops Will Give About 8,000 More Men to General Funston.

Washington, May 9—National guardsmen of three states, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, were called out by President Wilson to aid in protecting the border against Mexican raiders. In addition, practically all remaining mobile troops of the regular army were ordered to the border.

By these orders approximately 8,000 additional troops were placed under Major General Funston's command. Behind the orders is the plain intimation by administration officials that the whole strength of the national guard will be similarly employed if necessary.

President and Baker in Conference

The orders were issued after a brief conference between President Wilson and Secretary Baker over a joint report from General Scott and Funston.

The two officers stated that the Glenn Springs raid made it plain that the border guard must be materially increased.

Statement by Secretary Baker

Secretary Baker issued this statement:

"The outbreak in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande has so far further emphasized the danger of similar occurrences along our long border that the President has called out the militia of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and directed them to report to General Funston, who will assign them to stations along the border for patrol duty."

"In addition to that, two additional regiments of regular infantry have been directed to proceed to the border and such further arrangements will be made as are necessary for the complete security of the people of the United States against raids of this character."

Secretary Baker said the militia of the three border states would make available about 4,000 men.

In addition three regiments of regular infantry was today ordered to the border. These regiments were the Thirteenth infantry, now at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; the Third infantry, at Madison Barracks, Hydrised between Watertown and Oswego, N. Y.; the 21st infantry at Vancouver Barracks, and two battalions of the 14th infantry, one located at Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash., and one at Spokane, Wash.

The total additional force on the border including both regulars and militia, is approximately 8,000 men.

Secretary Baker has not been advised whether a new expedition has crossed the border in pursuit of the raiders but orders have not been changed and General Funston is true to follow and he will lead across the line.

It was made plain here that the expedition will remain in Mexico until the Carranza government has proven its ability to control brigandage and guarantee the security of American border towns. Secretary Baker said there had been no change in policy.

Secretary Baker said the orders sending more troops to the border were made on the urgent recommendation of both General Scott and General Funston and were without significance in connection with the Scott-Oregon conferences. Regarding the progress of these conferences, Secretary Baker said General Scott was awaiting a communication from General Oregon. Further than this the secretary refused to discuss the status of the conferences.

Generals Scott and Funston advised war department that more troops were urgently needed along the border as a return of the Big Bend raiders might be expected. It was upon these recommendations that the President and Secretary Baker decided to call into service the National Guard of the three border states.

Secretary Baker described the new troop movement as a step merely for protection of the border. He said he had not heard whether the American troops in the Big Bend region had actually crossed the boundary in pursuit of the outlaws who raided Glenn Springs and Bouquillas.

While Secretary Baker's statement said only two regiments of regulars had been ordered to the border, orders actually were sent to three regiments. The secretary said an error had been made in preparation of the statement.

The national guardsmen are ordered out under the Dick law authorizing their service anywhere within the United States but not beyond the border. Under that law every man enrolled in the regiments who is physically able may be forced to serve. It is service beyond the border was contemplated the regiments would be mustered into the federal service as volunteers and it would be optional with the men whether they would serve.

According to the last reports to the war department the Arizona guard is composed of 11 companies of infantry, with a total of 26 officers and 896 men. The incomplete regiment has no machine gun or supply company, and it is scattered through the state.

The New Mexico guard is composed of one battery of field artillery located at Roswell and a regiment of infantry (Continued on Page 11)

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